

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1882.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

AMERICAN ITEMS.

East.

Robert L. Stuart, the retired sugar-refiner of New York, died at the age of 74. He leaves a fortune variously estimated at from \$5,000,000 to \$8,000,000.

The Enterprise cotton mills at Manayunk, Penn., were destroyed by fire, the loss being \$75,000. In descending by the hoist-rope or springing from the windows sixteen persons were injured, one fatally.

Fifteen Brooklyn Aldermen were fined \$250 each, and sent to prison for contempt of court.

A new oil well yielding 1,000 barrels per day having been struck in Forest county, Penn., the bottom dropped out of the market at Bradford and Pittsburgh, and almost a panic followed. The price fell 1 1/2 cents.

W. H. Vanderbilt appeared before the New York Senate Committee on Grain Corners to state that the system of dealing in futures has a bad effect. As for himself, he said, he never bought a share of stock to speculate and never sold one short.

The ice gave way on a dam near Philadelphia where a large number of children were skating and four were drowned.

During the week ending Dec. 15, the business failures in the United States numbered 230, being a decrease of seventeen from the previous week, but sixty-five more than in the same period in 1881.

A laborer in Brooklyn said to a restaurant waiter that, although a good Catholic, he had a Protestant stomach, and within a few minutes he was strangled by a piece of meat lodging in his throat.

Parks Lemaire and his two sisters, all young persons, while returning from a prayer-meeting at Tipton Station, Pa., were killed by a locomotive.

Mr. Stewart, Secretary of the Brooklyn Board of Education, is nowhere to be found, and is a defaulter to the amount of \$250,000.

The Sunday code was practically a dead letter in New York last Sabbath, the usual avocations on the Sabbath being plied with immunity. Even alleged sacred concerts were given at many public resorts.

The New York Senate Committee on Grain Corners called before it Henry Ward Beecher, who expressed his conviction that the gambling carried on by merchants is far less injurious to public morals than the effect produced by church fairs and religious lotteries. As to stock speculation, he got a liberal education by buying Panama railroad at \$400 and selling at \$150.

West.

Patrick Slattery, aged 22, shot his step-mother dead at their home near Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and then put a bullet through his own brain. A note left by the suicide states the tragedy was caused by whisky.

While depositions were being taken before a notary in St. Louis in the suit of Mrs. Slayback against Col. Cockerill, an affray took place between the attorneys, in which John M. Glover seized Frank Bowman by the throat and sent him to the floor.

The corner stone of the new Chicago Chamber of Commerce, which is to cost \$1,500,000, and to be completed in a year and a half, was laid the other day with imposing ceremonies.

A Cleveland jeweler was robbed at midday of \$10,000 worth of diamonds by a stranger who called ostensibly to get a watch repaired.

There is an epidemic of disappearances in Chicago. Within less than a month a dozen cases of mysterious disappearance of girls and young women have been reported to the police of that city. In Milwaukee a number of similar cases were reported.

A fire at Toledo, Ohio, totally destroyed the Hall block, at the corner of St. Clair and Jefferson streets, the finest business structure in that city. The main occupants were Taylor, Rodgers & Co., shoe-dealers; L. S. Baumgartner, notions; and Wood & Aeklin, grocers. The building had fallen into the hands of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, and the total loss is \$500,000.

The jury in the case of Teresa Sturla, charged with the murder of Charles Stiles, at the Palmer House, Chicago, returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter, fixing the penalty at one year in the penitentiary.

Three days' continuous rain caused great floods in Washington Territory and Oregon, mills, houses and bridges being carried away.

Lieut. Col. George W. Schofield, of the regular army, a brother of Gen. John M. Schofield, committed suicide at Fort Apache. Kansas reports an increased acreage in winter wheat, with the crop in fine condition.

Judge Clinton Briggs, of Omaha, was killed by falling, as is supposed, from the platform of an eastward-bound express train, near Afton, Iowa.

Sparks from a locomotive at Kansas City started a conflagration which swallowed up the Missouri Pacific freight-house, the State Life elevator and nine freight-cars, causing a loss of \$80,000.

Hon. Godlove S. Orth died at Lafayette, Ind., of blood poisoning superinduced by cancer. He is the sixth member of the present Congress who has passed away. Mr. Orth was 65 years of age.

South.

The iron and steel bridge over the Mexican Pacific railroad extension near San Antonio, Texas, collapsed, and seven men were killed.

The Princess Louise and her husband will remain in the Southern States until February.

A syndicate of British capitalists has purchased 100,000 acres of cotton land in Chelcut county, Ark., and will go into the cultivation of the fleecy staple upon an extensive scale.

The steamer Kate Kinney, with a valuable cargo, burned at Ferry Landing, La. Many buildings in the town were consumed, a high wind carrying blazing brands from the Kinney inland. The crew and passengers lost all their baggage.

The cotton report for December shows a large percentage of increase in some States of the cotton belt, and approximately the crop at 6,700,000 bales of 50 pounds each.

Southern matrimonial associations to the number of 240 have been placed on the black list of the Postoffice Department.

Flames broke out in a restaurant at Newport, Ark., and spread until sixty buildings were destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$250,000.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

It is rumored that Internal Revenue Commissioner Baum will shortly resign.

Fitz John Porter has a strong and influential lobby at work in his behalf.

Senator Hoar thinks the Lowell Bankruptcy bill will go through Congress.

Postmaster General Howe has made arrangements for the manufacture of 2-cent stamps on an extensive scale.

The House Judiciary Committee has adopted the Supreme Court bill framed by Senator David Davis, by 9 to 3.

A bill for \$3,100 for the funeral expenses of Bea Hill was presented to the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, who sent it back for a fair prizing.

MISCELLANEOUS GLEANINGS.

The fierce race war between the Northwestern, Rock Island, Omaha and St. Paul, and Milwaukee and St. Paul roads has been brought to a close to the satisfaction of all interested in these lines.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent.

The Triton cotton-mills, of New Castle, Del., resumed operations, the workmen having submitted to a reduction of wages.

For the twenty-fifth time, John W. Garrett has been elected President of the Baltimore and Ohio road.

The male students in the Kingston, (Ont.) Medical College threaten to quit the institution unless the female students are expelled.

The death of two centenarians is announced—Maria Appley, at Morristown, N. J., one of the thirteen girls who represented the States in George Washington's funeral procession, aged 105 years; and Sarah Wood, at Buford, Ga., aged 121.

The extensive cabin-t shops of the Remington Sewing Machine Company at Ithaca, N. Y.; the depot and works of the Manhattan Beach Railroad Company at Bay Ridge, N. Y., with a large number of engines and passenger coaches; two hotels at Winnipeg; and a number of houses at Hickman, Ky., were destroyed by fire, with great loss.

On orders from a London banking house, Baltimore brokers are buying Confederate coupon bonds of the face value of \$1,000,000, for which they pay \$8.50 to \$9.75 per \$1,000.

Jay Gould appeared before the New York Senate Committee on Grain Corners, and testified that he thought uneven transportation the main effect of corners, but they gave producers better prices. He believed that millions of dollars were lost by those who engineered the grain corner in Chicago two years ago. Speculation in grain surely benefited the home dealer. Vanderbilt testified before the same committee that he thought speculation in futures had a bad effect.

Three murderers were hanged on Friday, Dec. 15. James L. Gilmore, who had the day for his taking-off seven times appointed and has been five times respite, met his doom at Deadwood, Dakota. John Redd was hanged at Searle, Ala., and Peter Thomas (colored) at Mansfield, La.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Albert Palmer, Democrat, was elected Mayor of Boston by 2,000 majority over Samuel A. Green.

Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, has announced himself as a candidate for the Speakership, and claims a majority of the delegation from his State. He says he is bound to defeat Randall, and professes not to know that Mr. Carlisle is a candidate.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A portion of the War Department Building at Madrid was consumed, twenty persons receiving severe injuries.

A man who is suspected of having been the companion of the murderer of Detective Cox was the first to be arrested at Dublin under the curfew clause of the Repression act.

A Connaught (Ireland) farmer named Kilmarin has been sentenced to penal servitude for life for assaulting a bailiff.

In Dublin, Patrick Higgins has been found guilty of the murder of the two Huddys and was sentenced to be hanged next month.

Spain has offered to release the Cuban refugees under a pledge that they will consent to perpetual exile from all Spanish territories.

The Sultan of Turkey has ordered a carriage which is to be bullet and grenade proof.

Failures in the tin-plate trade in England and Wales, with liabilities aggregating \$2,000,000, are reported.

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complicity in the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Under-Secretary Burke in the Phoenix Park.

In a speech at Manchester, Lord Derby asserted that a few million pounds would be profitably expended in expediting emigration from Ireland. He was greatly opposed to the Home-rule issue, and said the Government should refuse to listen to the claims of the Irish Nationalists.

Three of the men convicted of participation in the butchery of the Joyce family were bunglingly executed at Galway by Marwood.

Five hundred Egyptians, charged with incendiarism and massacre at Alexandria, were released on account of insufficient evidence against them.

Dan O'Leary failed to organize a pedestrian contest in Paris, and has sailed for Australia.

People who keep abreast of events will remember that a fellow named Westgate, tramping through South America, denounced himself as one of the murderers of Cavendish and Burke in Dublin. By slow stages he was forwarded to Ireland, and he now flatly denies that he ever made a confession or knew anything of the crime.

It is officially announced that France refuses to accept the Presidency of the Egyptian Public Debt Commission.

At a banquet given in Cork to Parnell, O'Connor and Sexton, a stranger proposed the health of the Queen of the Belgians, and drew a revolver on the officer who seized him.

During the last eleven months the exports of France increased 137,000,000 francs and the imports 106,000,000 francs over the corresponding period of 1881.

The changes in the British Cabinet have been completed. Earl Derby becomes Secretary of State for the Colonies, Lord Kimberley Secretary for India, the Marquis of Hartington Secretary of War, and Mr. Childers Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Hampton Court, a palace fifteen miles from London, took fire on the 14th. Two rooms above the picture gallery were burned, the damage by fire and water being £20,000.

Two men named Brady and Hanlon were arrested by the Dublin detectives for

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

Propositions to wipe away internal-revenue taxes on tobacco have almost paralyzed that great interest. Southern Congressmen are especially clamorous for some settlement of the issue.

A fire in the Barton Block at Minneapolis inflicted a loss of \$85,000.

The transfers of real estate at Bismarck, Dakota, aggregated \$1,000,000 in the past month.

Trains on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis road collided on a high curve at King's Station, Ohio. Poke Peters, an engineer, was beheaded; W. H. Wharton, postal clerk, was killed, and four other postoffice employees were seriously injured.

A fire causing the death of nine persons occurred in the town of LePuy, France. The Rev. Francis Close, Dean of Carlisle, and one of the dignitaries of the English Church, is dead.

An unknown vessel was wrecked on the coast of Kincardineshire, Scotland, and all hands perished.

Eight hundred houses in Canton, China, were destroyed by a conflagration on Nov. 7 and 8. Many firemen and others were burned to death.

Nearly 3,000 persons in Carrick, Donegal county, Ireland, are in danger of starvation. Indian meal is the only article of food to be had.

Mr. Parnell, in a speech at Cork, expressed the opinion that there had been already saved upward of £3,000,000 in arrears of rent, and further announced his intention of opposing any proposition to encourage the Irish to emigrate to America unless they were given a bonus which would enable them to land on this side of the water with enough funds to keep them from becoming a burden upon the community.

The press-house of Laffin & Ran's powder manufactory at Mountain View, N. J., blew up, causing the death of three men.

James R. Keese, a speculator of twenty years' experience, testified before the New York Senate committee that he never knew a corner in any production to work injuriously to the public. He thought the bucket-shop system should be crushed out by legislation, but legitimate speculation was of the greatest benefit to the people of the country.

James Lyons, an octogenarian of Richmond, Va., who was a member of the Confederate Congress, died the other day.

At Hazel Dell, Texas, two brothers named Fraley, charged with stealing cotton, were swung up to the limb of a tree.

The medical students and their assistants recently caught while robbing graves near Richmond, Va., were sentenced to six months' imprisonment each.

It is believed that the cotton crop will be fully 7,000,000 bales, and labor is so scarce along the Mississippi that much of the staple will be wasted.

The United States Supreme Court has rendered a decision in the political assessment case of Gen. N. M. Curtis. The constitutionality of the law under which Gen. Curtis was convicted is affirmed, and the petition for a writ of habeas corpus denied.

The Clearing House statistics show that Chicago is still haggard Philadelphia closely in the amount of financial transactions.

Mr. SANOBAL, a Cuban, residing near Lake Hickpochee, Georgia, discovered a monster alligator lying on Mud Point, some fifty or sixty feet from the water, and apparently asleep. Mr. Sanobal, perceiving that it would be a great prize to capture the saurian, for he was fully twenty-two feet long, began building a stockade about him. He had completed the work, and was putting up some braces, when the alligator climbed up on the stockade unnoticed, reached his tail over and struck Mr. Sanobal a fearful blow across his throat, killing him almost instantly.

The wife of the Chinese Minister at Washington picked up two English words before she had been in this country two weeks. They were: "My gracious," and she was very proud of them for a day or two.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

A memorial of the Chicago Board of Trade in favor of the Lowell Bankruptcy bill was submitted in the Senate on the 12th inst. On motion Mr. Hoar, the Postmaster General and Secretary of the Treasury were directed to transmit reports made by the administration of the Federal offices in New York. Bills were introduced to grant a pension to the widow of Gen. Bevere; to pay certain Indian war bands of Colorado, and to prohibit officers and employees of the United States from contributing money for political purposes. Mr. Vest offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Territories to report what legislation is necessary to protect public property, preserve the game and enforce the laws in Yellowstone Park. Mr. Pendleton explained the provisions of his Civil Service bill, and introduced debate took place, participated in chiefly by Messrs. Sherman, Allison and Pendleton. Numerous amendments were offered, but no definite action was taken. In the House the Postoffice, Military and Agricultural Appropriation bills were reported and referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Randall offered a resolution requesting the President to furnish a complete statement of the expenditure for the improvement of rivers and harbors since the beginning of the Government. The Congressional Library bill was not taken up. It was agreed that the building shall cost in excess of \$2,000,000, and that it shall be erected on land belonging to the Government.

Numerous petitions to fix the tax on tobacco and to increase the pensions of soldiers who lost an arm or a leg in the war, were offered in the Senate on the 13th and referred. Ingalls introduced a bill to compel the prosecution of proceedings in bankruptcy to a final decree. The resolutions offered by Mr. Beck and Mr. Hale to investigate political assessments were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Pendleton's Civil Service Reform bill was taken up. Mr. Logan secured an amendment providing that examinations shall be practical in their character, and Mr. Sherman caused the defeat of the permanent appropriation for the expenditure of the civil service commission. Mr. Garland introduced a bill to grant a right of way through the military reservation at Fort Scott for the St. Louis and San Francisco road to the Virginia and Colorado rivers, the name of J. C. Bancroft Davis to be Judge of the Court of Claims. The House, on motion of Mr. Springer, passed a joint resolution authorizing the payment of the Virginia and Colorado rivers to Mrs. Eliza Dunn, of Chicago, the mother of Gen. W. A. C. Ryan, who was slaughtered in Cuba. The Congressional Library bill was recommitted, with instructions that the committee should provide for the erection of a building on Government land in Washington. The Military Academy Appropriation bill was passed. A resolution offered by Mr. Randall was adopted, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to report the estimated amount paid for ocean freights during the fiscal year. Mr. O'Neill presented a petition from tobacco jobbers, asking a rebate equal to the reduction in the tax.

The session of the Senate on the 14th inst. was devoted almost wholly to debate on the Civil Service bill introduced by Mr. Pendleton. Mr. Hoar expressed a belief that the passage of this bill would mark an era in American politics, and would be regarded in the future as almost equal to the adoption of a new and better constitution.

Mr. Brown opposed the bill, and did "a little plain talking" to the Democrats. The object of the bill, he said, was to give the Republican party a permanent tenure of office, and the Republican party was clearly a minority of the people of the country. Mr. George thought there was reason in the objection that the bill did not permit competition by all for offices of every grade, and expressed his regret that Mr. Brown had spoken his force by coupling it with an argument that the bill would do the Democratic party injustice. He was not so confident as Mr. Brown appeared to be of Democratic triumph in 1884, and he thought the reverses of the Republicans this year were to be attributed in a large measure to that party having occupied the very position upon this question which Mr. Brown had occupied. Mr. Hoar agreed with Mr. Brown that this bill, if passed, would not prevent the Democratic President, when he did come in, from following Jefferson's rule. In a colloquy between Mr. Brown and Mr. George, the latter admitted that he would have the Democratic President turn out every office-holder who had responded to political assessments in the last campaign. The House on the 14th inst. took up the bill. Whole, in considering the Postoffice Appropriation bill. After adjournment the Democratic Senators held a caucus, and resolved to oppose the admission to the Union of any new territory at the present session of Congress.

The Pendleton Civil Service bill again occupied the attention of the Senate on the 15th inst. Mr. Miller advocated the passage of the bill, saying that if the evils of the present civil-service system continue to increase in the same proportion as in the past, the Government could not continue another annual address, advocated the tariff and development of free water communication and the enactment of a Federal law regulating interstate commerce that will remove the evils resulting from inharmonious State legislation. He approved of the appointment of a National Railway Commission, to whom all questions of difference between the people and common carriers shall be referred. He also pronounced in favor of a modification of the tariff, and directed the special attention of the convention to the evils of adulteration of food. Papers of interest to agriculturists were read and many valuable ideas presented by various speakers.

The third annual meeting of the American Agricultural Association was held at Chicago, lasting four days. The attendance was large, embracing representatives from all sections of the country and of all branches of agriculture. President N. T. Sprague, of the American Agricultural Association, presided, and the address of the day was made by Mr. Sprague, who advocated the tariff and development of free water communication and the enactment of a Federal law regulating interstate commerce that will remove the evils resulting from inharmonious State legislation. He approved of the appointment of a National Railway Commission, to whom all questions of difference between the people and common carriers shall be referred. He also pronounced in favor of a modification of the tariff, and directed the special attention of the convention to the evils of adulteration of food. Papers of interest to agriculturists were read and many valuable ideas presented by various speakers.

Representatives of the street railway interest assembled in Boston and formed an International Street Railway Association. Moody Merrill was elected President, and said there were 415 street railways in the United States and Canada, which employ 35,000 men, run 18,000 cars, and carry annually 1,212,400,000 passengers. The capital invested exceeds \$150,000,000, and the tracks operated cover 8,000 miles.

The national convention of merchants and commercial travelers was held at Baltimore. The association desires the abrogation of State taxes upon "drummers" and the effecting of free trade between all the States.

The State Grange of Michigan met at Lansing, and Grand Master Cyrus G. Luce delivered an address pointing out the necessity of legislation to protect the producers of agricultural products. The movement is making headway in Michigan, and new granges are being formed.

The Wisconsin State Grange convened at Madison. It is reported that the grange is about holding its own in the State, there being now 131 subordinate granges, with a membership of about 4,000.

The Ohio State Grange held its annual session at Mansfield. The reports showed the order to be in a flourishing condition and growing in membership.

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There was an important gathering of the Mississippi Valley Cane-Growers' Association at St. Louis, representatives being present from all the Western and Northwestern States, and from New York, Pennsylvania and Tennessee. The address of President Coleman reviewed the sorghum industry, which, a delegate claimed, would keep \$60,000,000 to \$80,000,000 yearly in the country if its culture proved to be a success.

Reports were presented in relation to the growth of sorghum and the manufacture of sugar and sirups therefrom. It was shown that great success had already attended the production of sirups, and that there was difficulty in finding a market for the product at remunerative figures.

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tioner of the District. In the House, the desk of the late Hon. Godlove S. Orth was draped in mourning, and the Chaplain alluded to his death in tender phrases. Mr. Butterworth offered a resolution reciting the injury done the tobacco trade by the proposition to reduce the tax, and pledging the House to grant a rebate on unbroken packages should the tax be repealed. Mr. Kelley reported back unfavorably the resolution for a holiday recess, and it was voted down by 105 to 121. A resolution offered by Mr. Robeson, to impose a fine of \$50 per day on members absent during the holidays, was adopted.

A TERRIFIC BLAZE.

Destruction of the Greater Part of the City of Kingston, Jamaica.

The Loss of Property Estimated at \$30,000,000—Hundreds of Families Rendered Homeless.

(London Telegram to Chicago Daily News.)

Advices were received from Kingston, Jamaica, announcing that a terrible fire destroyed the entire business portion of the city. The aggregate loss is estimated at not less than \$30,000,000. The origin of the fire is not known, but the flames gained such headway that the efforts of the firemen to subdue them were without avail, and the fire only stopped when there was nothing more to burn. Beside business houses many dwellings were destroyed, and hundreds are homeless. All the wharves, warehouses, stores and banks burned, and all the provisions in the city have been destroyed. In consequence, food and supplies are sadly needed by the people, who will soon be in the most destitute circumstances unless relief is sent to them speedily.

Immediately after the fire a local Relief Association was organized, with W. K. Azbill as Secretary. He has sent out telegrams to this country and America appealing for aid. Among the buildings swept away by the flames are the large Victoria market and the public landing place at the foot of King street; the Court House in Harbor street, which was a handsome building; the public hospital; the law library; the Chancery Clerk's office; the court of the Vice Admiralty; and the public library and museum, all in East street. There were but two banks in the city, and both are destroyed—the Colonial Bank and the Government Savings Bank. The city was built on a plain which rises with a gradual ascent to the foot of the Liguanea mountains, and the business portion was packed closely together along the shore. The wholesale houses were close together on Port Royal street and the law establishments on Harbor street. The buildings were without any means of protection against fire, and burned like tinder.

THE CITY.

Kingston, the capital of Jamaica, is built in the form of an amphitheater, with rude and irregular streets; the houses, mostly of two stories, are solidly constructed of brick or wood and painted green and white. The houses in the center of the city formed blocks or squares and in the principal public buildings were furnished with verandas and covered galleries above. Among the notable buildings are the English church, a Scottish, several Methodist, and a few Roman churches, a cathedral, theater, barracks, and a few others. The town was founded in 1663, after the destruction by earthquake of Port Royal. It has suffered from conflagration, and was almost completely destroyed by fire in 1782, and was visited again by another disastrous fire in 1882. The population of the place is about 30,000. It is an important commercial point, and its exports and imports are large.

PUBLIC ASSEMBLIES.

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DREADFUL ACCIDENT.

Explosion of Three Boilers in an Agricultural Manufactory at Canton, Ill.

The Building Demolished and Nine Workmen Killed.

Nine men were killed at Canton, Ill., by the explosion of a boiler in the agricultural implement works of Parlin & Orendorff. The building was nearly torn to pieces and then set on fire. We glean the following particulars of the shocking accident from dispatches telegraphed from Canton to the Chicago papers:

At about 7:30 o'clock a deafening sound was heard, and buildings throughout the city shaken from the foundations up, causing the people to rush to their doors to learn the cause of the unusual occurrence. In a very short time afterward a dense volume of smoke and steam was observed over the extensive agricultural-implement works of the Parlin & Orendorff Company, located on Elm street, in the east part of the city. It was at once inferred that the shops were on fire—people not imagining the awful catastrophe that had just occurred.

Three large boilers, which supplied the manufactory with motive and heating power, had exploded, scattering death and destruction and completely demolishing the brick engine and boiler room. The extent of the calamity could not be seen from the street, the boiler-house being located on the south side of the north wing of the building, which is three stories high. The force of the explosion tore out about forty feet of the brick wall of the three-story section, the brick and debris falling directly upon the wreck of the engine and boiler room, and breaking all the windows in the north side of the building.

In the ruins could be seen the bodies of several of the workmen, and it soon transpired that others were missing. The fire company, which was promptly on hand, soon extinguished the flames that had burst forth in the ruins, and, with the assistance of hundreds of citizens, commenced the mournful task of removing the dead and wounded as rapidly as they could be got at. Six lifeless bodies were removed, and three more were taken out before life was entirely extinct. The bodies of the latter did not regain consciousness, one of them dying while he was being carried home, another living but a short time after his removal to the office of the company, and the third, who was considered the most severely injured, expired at 4 o'clock this afternoon, making the total number of deaths from the explosion nine.

William McCurney, engineer, crushed out of shape; found lying across the engine, with his oil-can in his hand.

Lemuel Hunicutt, fireman, burned and mangled horribly.

Hiram Palmer, crushed and scalded.